

OREGON PRODUCES HIGH-GRADE GOATS

Angoras Are Big Aid in Clearing Lands—Excellent Quality of Mohair Creates Great Demand



Goats on Farm of C. W. Brown, Elk City, Ore.



Goats Reaching for Browse, Illustrating Their Value as Land Clearers. Photo from U. S. Forest Service.

By A. C. Gage, Editor of Angora Journal.
OREGON produces annually hundreds of Angora (mohair) bucks for shipment to all parts of the United States, where high-class breeding sires are in demand. Luster in the fleece, strength of fiber, fineness and close covering of the animal density, as mohair growers term it, are the points which create this demand. Formerly Oregon had larger flocks of Angoras than at present. Texas now leads with more than 2,500,000 on the range, exceeding the number of sheep in that state.

Oregon's greatest opportunity in the line of grazing lies in employment of the Angora, both on the farm and on logged-off areas. The goat is a pioneer for other livestock. It goes ahead and clears the brush for grass and grain pasture to follow, where cattle and sheep may find a living.

On farms the Angora will clear up weed patches, clear fence lines after grain is harvested, keep down thistles and fertilize the fields.

On logged-off land it eats the brush to a height of six feet or more, preferring such browse to the grasses. Sheep pastured with goats are found to thrive better than if kept to themselves.

Rocky hillsides suitable for no other purpose, and which would not afford

sustenance to any other stock, are good feeding ground for Angoras.

Revenues from Angoras include first the mohair, which has been selling at 55 cents a pound the past fall; meat from those eliminated from the flock because of size or faulty breeding points, but which nevertheless are as good as any of the flock for mutton; hides or pelts in the fleece, and the service they perform in clearing the land and enriching it. The clearing has been estimated by the Portland Chamber of Commerce to have a value of \$15 an acre on brush ranges, where hand labor otherwise would be employed.

Prices before the war were \$1.50 to \$2.25 in Oregon for grade stock. Now the range is from \$4.50 to \$5, one lot having been offered recently at \$10 per head. Sales in the Southwest have been noted at \$12 to \$15 per hundred weight for killing. Kansas City and Chicago in the present year have slaughtered more than half a million goats for food. These have entered into distributive channels and absorbed as mutton without making any comment, says the National Wool Grower.

Oregon has a law requiring that goats sold as mutton shall be sold only as such. This law has been criticized by growers, but is fundamentally right, because when the goat becomes a standard source of food supply it must be on its merits. It may be noted that the kid meat and young doe and wether carcasses have been in demand

at rates equal with those paid for lamb and sheep mutton.

It is my desire to impress upon growers in the Northwest, and in all sections where Angoras are grown, the following points:

High prices and high labor costs make it essential at this time that growers should eliminate from their flocks all animals that fail to make a suitable revenue. A herd made up of high-grade young does and fine-haired, heavy-shearing wethers furnishes the biggest revenue. Old does, young does that give insufficient milk or produce inferior or only a small amount of mohair, coarse or light-haired wethers and stunted kids seldom will furnish sufficient revenue to pay for their keep.

It costs as much to run the poor-grade as the high-grade animal. Prices for goats, as meat and for hides, are such that there is now an excellent opportunity to dispose of the slackers. Growers should take advantage of it.

If new owners will obtain only high-grade goats, does as well as bucks, and give them proper care and attention, they will make a success, just as many growers are doing at this time.

In the breeding, if size and mutton conformation are given consideration, in connection with quality and quantity of mohair, the revenue not only will be increased, but it will make possible ready disposal of surplus animals.

metic, geometry and trigonometry, have been sent to the Y. M. C. A. classes at Camp Lewis, Bremerton, Vancouver and Fort Stevens. A telegram came the other day from one of these points asking for readers, spellers, geographies and copy-books for 50 Filipinos.

Thanks to generous donors and to the splendid corps of volunteer workers, about 25,000 volumes have been sent into the field by the Portland Library and distributed between Vancouver Barracks, Camp Lewis, Bremerton and Forts Canby, Columbia, Stevens, Worden, Plagier, Casey, Whitman and William Henry Harrison. A few volumes have been sent to France and a supply is kept at the United States recruiting office in the Worcester building.

Many letters of appreciation are received from officers in charge. One came the other day: "This reading matter is keenly appreciated by the men. The systematic way in which you handle this and the excellent assortment shows lots of care and attention. You are due to be one popular person in the service."

Yes, camp libraries are worth while.

CAMP LIBRARIES FILL GREAT NEED

Nearly 25,000 Books Sent to Soldiers Through Portland Library.

By Miss Mary Frances Isom, Librarian, Library Association of Portland.

"AND what do you like to read?" asked the visiting librarian of a tall, time-looking boy who in the library at Vancouver was looking over the books, shelf by shelf. "I don't know, ma'am," was the unexpected reply. "I've never read any, I've always had to work from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night—I'd like to read these all," he ended wistfully.

Why raise \$1,000,000 for books for the soldiers; why establish libraries in the cantonments and training camps, the men won't read, they haven't time to read, they are too excited to read, too nervous, they want only magazines that they can throw away, tear up,

NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN PORTLAND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.			
1906.....	1912.....	1907.....	1913.....
1908.....	1914.....	1909.....	1915.....
1910.....	1916.....	1911.....	1917.....
1912.....	1918.....	1913.....	1919.....

forget about? These questions are frequently asked, these objections made, but fortunately at the same time the very same persons are giving the dollars and sending in the books. They are merely exercising that good old-fashioned American habit of grumbling, which is the running accompaniment of most of our good deeds.

Not all the men read, of course, not all the men patronize the libraries, but does every resident of Portland pay a daily visit to the Public Library? As far as my observation goes, the men of our National Army take with them to the camps the tastes and the habits that were theirs in civil life—with this difference, that to some the small leisure of the camp is a restriction, to others an opportunity. The soldier readers are of two distinct classes—the men to whom books are a necessity and the men who have never had and have always wanted to have a chance.

To the first type of reader his morning paper giving the news of the day, his critical weekly journal, are of more importance—almost—than his new uniform. No matter how limited his luggage he is sure to have some small, well worn, but beloved volume tucked away for comfort and delight. We know him over at Vancouver not because of his questions—he seldom asks any—but because of his quick recognition of the library automobile. He is sure to appear immediately on our arrival and disappears as quickly with something he has "wanted to read" under his arm—Empey's "Over the Top," perhaps, or "Flying for France," or Bellon's "Elements of the War." War books are in great demand these days, both personal reminiscence and those of diplomatic and strategical value.

The other type of reader makes a special appeal to the librarian, for he does not want to waste his precious time; every book he takes must be an event. We find such books as Mil-

Pacific Bridge Co.

Established 1869

BUILDERS OF

Bridges
Foundations
Reservoirs
Waterworks
Tunnels
Wharves

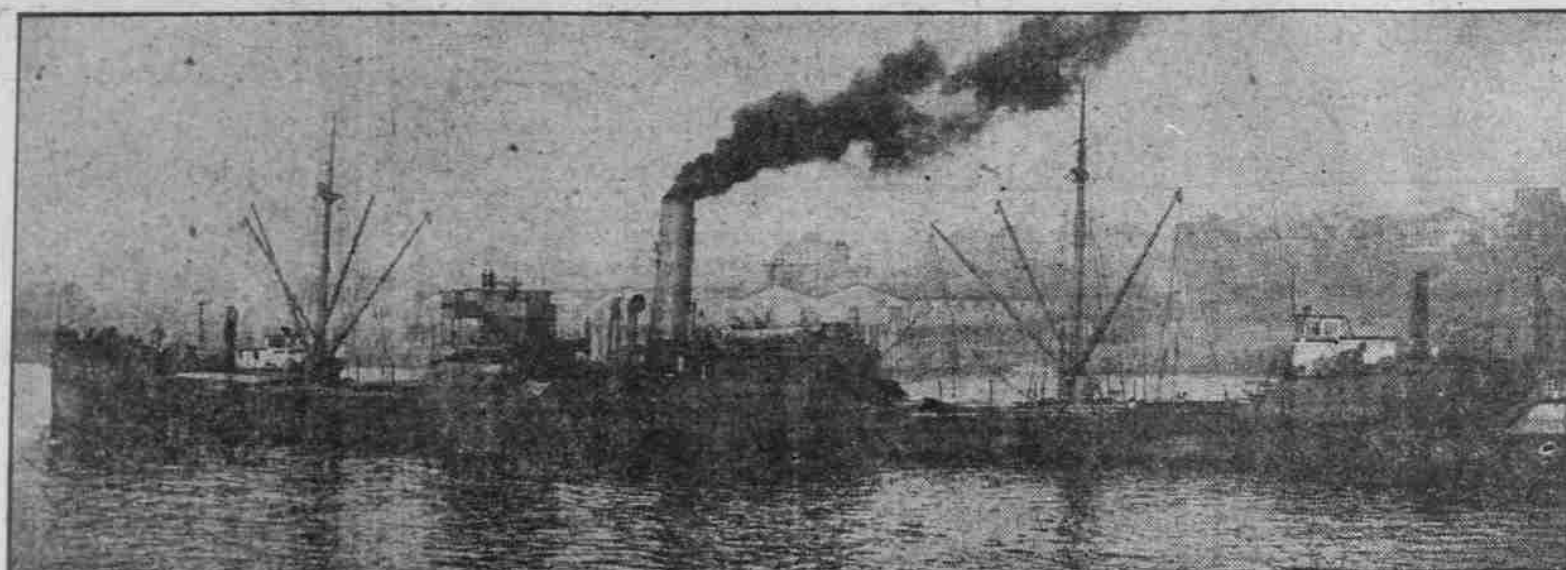
Contractors for 28 Piers of Interstate Bridge Over Columbia River, Portland to Vancouver

Both Telephones. Wharf and Office: Foot of East Salmon St. Portland, Oregon.

NORTHWEST STEEL COMPANY

—Ship Yards—

Building Steel Freighters on Four Building Slips



"OUTWARD BOUND"

One of the Northwest Steel Co.'s "8800-Tonnars" Loaded With Supplies for Our Allies.

Bolt and Rivet Shop

Makes Ship, Boiler and Structural Rivets; anything one-half inch diameter and over—Ship Spike, Machine Bolts, Drift Bolts.

Structural Shops

Fabricate Tanks, Bridges, Towers and Buildings; Shipwork, Furnace and Smelter Work. Large stock Plates, Shapes and Bars.

Yards and Shops Foot of Sheridan Street

Portland, Oregon

HOME INDUSTRY IS BEING STIMULATED

Increased Payrolls Mean Larger Population, More Homes, Greater Prosperity

By A. G. Clark, Manager of Home Industry League.

WE HAVE long considered that prosperity in Oregon was regulated by what was doing in lumber. Everything was said to hinge on whether or not that industry was prosperous.

And yet many overlook the fact that

several of the large automobile plants have a payroll in comparatively small cities in the East that are greater than the lumber payroll of our entire state.

Think of it—one automobile payroll in one small city bigger than our entire state's lumber industry.

For comparative purposes it is an indication of what payrolls mean to a city and state.

Oregon is admirably situated and has unbounded natural resources to form a foundation for payrolls that will make us a big manufacturing state.

We have been too busy selling out our natural resources to give needed attention to the future. The best

guarantee of prosperity that will be lasting is a payroll future.

Many reasons exist why Oregonians ought to show a preference for products of local factories. But the one outstanding reason is that building up the state's industries is a community enterprise in which every citizen receives benefit in some way or other.

Payroll money in the hands of thousands of employees affects every line of business and profession, even to the undertaker who is last in the line to receive benefits from a larger population.

The payroll dollar comes back into circulation at once and passes through local channels. If merchants

handle a large proportion of local factory products, the purchase by vast numbers of employees will swell the number necessary to supply the demand.

Increase of people on payrolls will mean increase of population, more homes, higher values in property and taxes less in proportion.

Now that the Government has long advocated to the public to "buy local products," it becomes a patriotic duty to ask for and purchase the products of Oregon factories.

Become familiar with articles made here, insist upon being furnished with them on the basis of price and quality being equal.

STAVES

WESTERN COOPERAGE CO.

PORTLAND, OREGON

Mills located at St. Johns between Port of Portland Dry Dock and S.P.S. Ry.—Take St. Johns car get off at Wall Street.

HEADING